

JONES CHAMPIONS NOW SEEK DELAY

Defeated Administration Forces Try to Hold Up Reserve Decision.

CURRENCY BOARD'S MAJORITY REPORT

Appointee Breaks Testimony
Deadlock by Wiring Permit
for Publication.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, July 15.—In the face of almost certain defeat, the administration forces in the Senate abandoned to-day their aggressive tactics in the fight for the confirmation of Thomas D. Jones as a member of the Federal Reserve Board and sought to delay for a time, at least, the final decision in the case.

The majority report of the Banking and Currency Committee, citing the reasons upon which the rejection of the Jones nomination is based and reviewing his testimony, was submitted to the Senate. At the request of the Democratic members who are conducting the fight for the President it was not made public. The minority report probably will be filed to-morrow. The opponents of the administration scored their first point by having the seal of secrecy removed from the testimony itself.

At the White House desperate efforts were made to bring rebellious Democrats into line, but the result was not encouraging. It was positively admitted that the Jones nomination would be rejected.

On the part of Mr. Jones himself there was no indication of flinching. In a telegram to Senator Hitchcock, in which was read the testimony which he had given to the committee, he said: "I see from the newspapers that controversy has arisen over the publication of my testimony before the Banking and Currency Committee. I do not assume the right to have anything to say in the matter, but perhaps I may be permitted to say that I have not the slightest objection to such publication, but would, on the contrary, rather welcome it."

In the face of this declaration from Mr. Jones little opposition was raised in the Senate to the publication of the testimony. Senator Lewis, in a five-minute session, argued that the testimony should be made public to allay any suspicion that might exist that the statements of Mr. Jones before the committee were contrary to the views expressed by the President in his letter to Senator Owen when the nomination first was made.

The fight to-day, however, was not without bitterness. When the Banking and Currency Committee, however, voted to make its report, the administration members charged that the majority unfavorable to Mr. Jones was unfair to him in its statement of the case, and an effort to delay the projected fight in the Senate was apparent.

The majority of the Banking and Currency Committee, however, voted to make its report to-day. This was done by Senator Hitchcock, when the Senate went into executive session with the request that the testimony be made public. Senators Baucus, of Montana, and Smith, of Georgia, made objections to the request on the ground that it set a dangerous precedent, but Mr. Smith withdrew his opposition when the telegram of Mr. Jones was read. The request was granted by a large majority.

Senator Lee, one of the administration members of the committee, then resumed his attack upon Senator Hitchcock, charging him with being in error in making its report of misrepresentation in setting forth the facts involved in the controversy.

Senator Gronna followed with a bitter attack on Mr. Jones. He was taken off his feet by the chair, which held that the nomination was not before the Senate for discussion. Resenting this decision, Senator Gronna refused to resume his attack in executive session.

The White House practically admits the defeat of Mr. Jones. The best claim it could make to-day was his confirmation by a margin of one or two votes. The administration is preparing to make a final and determined effort, and with this in view a number of conferences will be held from now until the close of the session.

The somewhat optimistic atmosphere which hitherto has prevailed at the White House regarding the final outcome of the case has disappeared as the result of a number of conferences with Senators to-day. The same prediction was made by a majority of the callers. If a vote is forced now Jones will be defeated; if the vote is delayed the chances of his confirmation may be better.

There seems to be no little vindictive feeling at the White House toward those Democrats who have announced their intention to vote against Jones, and while no open threats have been made, the future is said to hold much trouble in store for them.

Senator Clarke, of Arkansas, who is opposed to Jones, was with the President for some time to-day, but declined to divulge the nature of the conference. Senators Kern, of Kansas, and Pomeroy, of Oregon, were also among those who discussed the Jones case with the President.

BERKEFELD
Combination Filter and Cooler.

THIS apparatus will increase your drinking water. It filters out all impurities, and keeps the water cool and fresh. It is a real necessity for the home.

BERKEFELD
SOLE OWNERS
AUGUST & SONS
4 and 6 Cedar St.
NEW YORK
Phone 20th 1592
RESIDENCE 22nd St.
N. Y. Health Dept.
Corporation Trust Co.
The Morris Corporation
Importing Co.
25-27 W. 23rd St.

See How Much Better You Will Feel When You Chew It After Every Meal.

GLYNN WAR ON 'HOPPERS'

Governor Urges Use of State Funds Against Pest.

Albany, July 15.—Immediate war on grasshoppers at the state's expense was urged to-day by Governor Glynn in a letter to Calvin J. Hudson, commissioner of Agriculture. An act passed at the last session of the Legislature permits the Controller to borrow \$50,000 for this purpose. The Governor directed the Controller to place all necessary funds at the disposal of the Commissioner.

Mr. Hudson and George J. Atwood, an expert in the Horticultural Department, will inspect the infested territory immediately and arrange to kill off the pests.

It was reported that not only Fulton and Saratoga, but Hamilton and Montgomery county farmers are suffering from the ravages of the pest.

CRISIS TO-DAY IN NEW HAVEN CASE

Continued from page 1

of necessity be brought here. The department can bring the civil action in any of the New England states, and, as the state of public opinion in New England, particularly in Boston, is so much more highly inflamed against the company than is public opinion in New York, it seems probable that the suit will be brought in Massachusetts.

Advantage for Prosecution.
"If you were prosecuting a case and had your choice of trying it in two places—one where public opinion was in favor of the plaintiff and one in favor of the defendant, which would you select?" is the way one lawyer, familiar with the plans of the special attorneys assigned to the New Haven case by Attorney General McReynolds, explained the probable selection of Boston as a trial city for the civil suit.

The same lawyer expressed the belief that a criminal action would have to be brought in this jurisdiction in so far as the records disclose that the only possible transactions on which a prosecution could be based are those of the Sherman law might rest to place in this city.

Any civil action that may be brought will probably be under the direction of Joseph A. Adams and T. M. Gregory, Special Assistant Attorneys General, who have been in charge of New Haven matters for many months. Neither was in his office in the Park Building yesterday. United States District Attorney Marshall knew nothing of the case.

No statement as to the plans of the company was forthcoming from its office in New Haven yesterday, and the directors in the city had nothing to say as to what might be done. Nor was any statement forthcoming from the office of J. B. Gould & Co., for years the bankers of the company.

Conjecture in Wall Street.
Wall Street, however, was full of rumor, a break of the stock below 50, the lowest in the company's history, and the fact that the company was being accompanied by stories of a receivership. This also was the explanation of weakness in Westchester bonds, which are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the company.

Wall Street had it that the company would cause a friendly suit to be filed. Some of these stories went so far as to name Howard Elliott, the chairman of the company, as the person who would make a public answer to the strictures of the Interstate Commerce Commission after to-day's meeting.

No confirmation of these rumors could be obtained, however. It was pointed out that there would be some advantages to the company in such a course, and that the Interstate Commerce Commission has an opportunity to rid itself of the Westchester bond incubus, and of other contracts the company would profit through abrogating.

It developed yesterday, following the exclusive announcement in The Tribune that the resignation of John L. Billard, the financial handy man of the Mellen regime, from the board of directors was among the possibilities, that the resignation of Mr. Billard, a Meriden financier had not been altogether happy at recent meetings of the board.

From New Haven came a story to the effect that at a recent meeting he was politely told that his resignation would be very acceptable to some of the other members of the board, if not to a majority, but that he refused to take the hint.

No answer was given by New York yesterday would say whether the company would make a public answer to the strictures of the Interstate Commerce Commission after to-day's meeting.

Chairman Elliott, however, is on record as having promised to make public the company's side of the issues raised by ex-President Charles S. Mellen as soon as the Interstate Commerce Commission made its report.

The course of New Haven stock on the exchange yesterday was spectacular. Opening at 5 1/2, off 1/4, it hit 49 1/2 on heavy selling, at times breaking 1/4 between sales of 100 shares lots. From the way in which small lots came out it was apparent that the selling was being done by investors, as distinguished from short selling by traders. From the low it rallied toward the close, with the last sale at 5 1/4, a loss of 1/2 points on the day, and a rally of 1/4 points.

The somewhat optimistic atmosphere which hitherto has prevailed at the White House regarding the final outcome of the case has disappeared as the result of a number of conferences with Senators to-day. The same prediction was made by a majority of the callers. If a vote is forced now Jones will be defeated; if the vote is delayed the chances of his confirmation may be better.

**WANTS SON FATHER
TOOK 6 YEARS AGO**
Mrs. Innes, Cousin of the Late General Sickles, Seeks Help of Police.

A tastefully gowned woman entered Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon and introduced herself to Lieutenant Grant Williams, of the missing persons bureau, as Mrs. Clara Viola Sickles Innes, a cousin of the late General Sickles.

She stated that she wanted the police to aid her in a search for her ten-year-old son, James Sickles Innes, who, she said, had been taken from her six years ago by her husband, Lavorne Victor Innes. She desired to have her husband, who is believed to be living in Portland, Ore., arrested on a charge of kidnapping.

Lieutenant Williams explained that it was not within the power of the police to arrest a father for taking his own child unless there was some court order issued to that effect. He argued that Innes was not guilty of kidnapping in any legal sense.

Mrs. Innes left the building after the position of the police had been made clear to her.

"We would like to review the story of the disappearance of her husband, who abandoned her in this city six years ago, taking with him their boy. Shortly afterward he was heard of as representing Mrs. Elsie Nelsen, a divorcee of Atlanta, in a divorce action. Mrs. Nelsen brought suit in Camden, N. J., and after her decree was granted dropped mysteriously out of sight while on the way to meet Innes and marry him."

PROBE LOOTING OF WABASH-PITTSBURG

House Committee Starts Inquiry Into Terminal Company's Affairs.

RAMSEY TELLS OF HARRIMAN ACTION

Gould Interests Blamed for Note Issue Which Preceded the Receivership.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, July 15.—The alleged looting of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Company was the subject of preliminary inquiry to-day by the House Committee on Interstate Commerce, which considered the Townsend resolution asking for an investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the financial affairs of the company and the depreciation in the value of its securities.

Joseph Ramsey, jr., ex-president of the company, said he would welcome a thorough inquiry into the financial affairs of the road, although he did not wish to appear in the line of defending an inquiry. He intimated that the Harriman interests were largely responsible for the drop in price of the \$30,000,000 of first mortgage bonds issued by the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal. These bonds sold at 97 in 1905, and gradually declined until they were recently quoted at 7 cents.

The witness was cautious in referring to the late E. H. Harriman and the company's interests and avoided a direct statement that the bonds dropped because of the Harriman influence. He testified that the receiver for the Wheeling & Lake Erie had gone to the company and secured a cancellation of the contracts between that road and the Terminal company, and that these contracts were dropped essentially to the value of the bonds.

Mr. Harriman's Interest.
"What interest did Mr. Harriman show in the cancellation of the bonds?" asked Representative Townsend.

"He was told that if the traffic contracts should be cancelled the price of the bonds would be depressed," said Mr. Ramsey.

"And then a receiver dominated by Harriman went into court and asked for a cancellation of the contracts, and as a consequence the bonds dropped in price?" Mr. Townsend asked.

"Well, they were left with their heels in the air," was the response.

Mr. Ramsey testified at length regarding the formation of a syndicate to finance the Wabash-Pittsburgh road, asserting that Andrew Carnegie, George Gould and Myron T. Herrick were leading members of the syndicate, each having a \$5,000,000 interest.

Mr. Ramsey said the road had sixty miles of track, with an entrance into Pittsburgh, which gave it a strategic position. Contracts were made for a yard for the terminal and market facilities adjacent to the road, and he insisted that when \$30,000,000 of bonds were sold in 1905 the investors received full value and the line was profitable.

Deposed by Gould.
Some time later, Mr. Ramsey said, Gould and I. J. Seligman suggested an issue of three-year notes. Mr. Ramsey said he advised against the issue, and was later deposed as the president of the Wheeling & Lake Erie by the Gould interests. The notes were issued, and the roads affiliated with the Terminal company went into the hands of a receiver, vitiating the contracts held by the Terminal company.

"I was deposed as president of the company," Mr. Ramsey said, "and he [Gould] was a bad thing." Mr. Ramsey said some member of the board of directors remarked when he opposed the note issue. He could not recall who made the remark.

George L. Hoxie, of New York, who was a heavy purchaser of the bonds, denounced the financing of the Terminal company, asserting: "The history of the wrecking of the road shows all the signs of a high-level financial conspiracy on the part of rival interests to obtain a valuable property at a low price."

"HALIBUT TRUST"
MEMBERS INDICTED

Sterman Law Invoked Against Pool Controlling Output and Prices on Both Coasts.

Seattle, July 15.—The Federal Grand Jury to-day returned indictments under the Sherman anti-trust law against the members of the so-called "halibut trust," which controls most of the halibut caught in the North Atlantic, North Pacific and Bering seas and sold in the United States.

Indictments were returned against the Booth Fisheries Company of Maryland, the Booth Fisheries Company of Washington, the Chicago Fish Company, of Seattle; the International Fish Company, of San Juan, P. R.; and the Pacific Fish Company, of Seattle.

The indictments allege conspiracy to control and limit the supply and price of halibut taken from the waters of the North Pacific and North Atlantic oceans and Bering Sea and shipped through the markets of Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco, Boston, B. C., and Boston; to control the price paid to the independent dealers for fish by making exorbitant and unreasonable bids against them; to control the price by refusing to bid against one another; to control the distribution of halibut through the markets by pretended competition against one another; to control prices by refraining from good faith competition in markets allotted by agreement among the indicted firms; and to control the markets and prices by intimidation and coercion of independent dealers.

WOMEN STOP FILM SHOW
Censors Busy in Ossining—Mrs. Vanderlip to Aid Children

The committee of women censoring motion pictures in Ossining is going to insist, asserted Mrs. F. A. Vanderlip, who is a member, yesterday, that each theatre in the village show one educational film daily.

The committee's disapproval closed one playhouse yesterday.

"We would like to have at least one historical, travel or natural history scene shown," Mrs. Vanderlip said. "She also could get some splendid views taken by Mrs. Vanderlip of the recent folk dances by Ossining school children with her own motion picture camera have been lent to the village playhouses so the youthful dancers can see themselves as others saw them."

WOULD OUST N. Y. C. GRADE CROSSINGS

Civic Organizations Urge Legislation if Changes Are Not Made.

WANT TRACK REMOVED FROM ELEVENTH AV.

Full Development of Riverside Park and Roofing Right of Way Proposed.

The City Club, the Citizens Union, the Merchants' Association and nine other prominent civic organizations, acting concertedly, called on the city administration yesterday to go before the next session of the Legislature and demand the passage of a law forbidding the operation of New York Central trains on grade crossings in the city, if the railroad will not agree to remove its tracks from the city's streets on reasonable terms.

Representatives of these organizations yesterday called on Controller Prendergast, chairman of the Committee on Port and Terminal Facilities, on the Board of Estimate. They urged as of first importance that the city prepare a general plan of its own for the solution of the freight and terminal problems of Manhattan Island, and would be fair to the New York Central.

Later in the day Dr. John P. Peters, chairman of the conferees of the twelve civic organizations back of the movement to end what they term "the nuisance in Riverside Park" and to remove tracks from Eleventh Avenue, sometimes called Death Ave., sent a letter to the Mayor and other members of the Board of Estimate suggesting a plan.

The chief features of the proposed plan, which includes placing the tracks on Eleventh Ave. either in a subway or on an elevated road, are:

Remove Tracks from Surface.
The railroad tracks must be removed from the surface of Eleventh Ave. and other streets and public parks and places.

Riverside Park as a park must be developed to its full extent by the improvement of the park lands west of the present railroad right of way, the planting of the necessary grass and shrubs to complete the landscape and the roofing over of the railroad's right of way, but without wider right of way than at present occupied.

The title of the city to lands along the waterfront should be investigated, and no such lands owned by the city should be alienated.

Title to the streets and avenues now owned by the city from 50th St. to 72d St. must be retained by the city, and each of these streets must be opened as public thoroughfares by means of viaducts over the tracks as are required for the convenience of the public.

Instead of continuing the freight yard on the west side of the city, a yard for terminal and market facilities adjacent to the road and the railroad must be developed east of the railroad and south of the north side of Eleventh Avenue.

Any additional facilities for the railroad company south of 60th St. must be on such conditions as will neither block the waterfront nor give any railroad company a monopoly of freight facilities on the West Side.

Under no circumstances must any arrangement permit the railroad to establish a stockyard on Manhattan Island, or a railroad yard or terminal on Riverside Park or on the West Side.

Such terminals should be established at Manhattanville and Dyckman Valley. The right of way of the railroad north of 135th St. must either be covered by a tunnel except at Dyckman Valley.

MARKS GIVES SICK JANITOR RESPIRE
Borough President Decides to Let Ryan Stay in City Hall Ten Days More.

Borough President Marks had a change of heart yesterday evening, and as a result John S. Ryan, former janitor of the City Hall, who is confined to his bed with blood poisoning caused by injuries received while he was assisting in the work of dipping the City Hall for Mayor Gaynor's funeral, will not be thrown out of his quarters, on the top floor of the building, for at least another ten days.

Earlier in the day Mr. Marks said he had ordered a man carried out of the City Hall on a stretcher and removed in an ambulance to some hospital, if he was not taken out by his relatives before Thursday morning.

When Mayor Mitchell heard what Mr. Marks had said the Mayor looked pained. "If I were the Borough President," he said, "certainly would not be hasty in the matter."

Mr. Marks three times during the day, hoping he would relent toward the sick man, but without avail.

A few hours later, however, Mr. Marks said he had issued a statement that he would permit the old man to remain ten days more, but that that would be all.

He repeated that the Municipal Art Society would be glad to take care of the man.

Then there came a quarrel between Cohen's mother and his fiancée and another between Miss Isenberg and Cohen, and the nurse decided to leave the house. Following this, the diary of the plaintiff showed that she was attending his mother at the summer home of the Cohen family at Dobbs Ferry. The suit, which is for \$5,000 damages, was filed at White Plains.

Miss Isenberg is twenty-six years old and lives at 8 Fernbrook St., Yonkers. Cohen, who is two years younger, is employed by his father. His family lives at 508 West 118th St.

The papers in the case include excerpts from a diary kept by Miss Isenberg, who carefully noted the progress of the courtship. The first entry, on June 1, 1913, tells about Cohen's intentions to the nurse. With professional exactness, Miss Isenberg wrote on June 5, 1913: "I told him that I was seriously inclined, and only will keep company with a young man who thinks of marrying me."

Under the date of June 17, Miss Isenberg wrote, "We agreed, however, to be friends with each other and to have a chance to get better acquainted."

On the same day, the plaintiff indited these words, "Occasionally we took a walk, but did not get any more intimate."

"IT IS GUARANTEED"

HARDLY a day goes by but some customer says—"I come to you with my title because when you finish with it it is guaranteed."

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO

Capital . . . \$5,000,000
Surplus (earned) 11,000,000
126 W. N. Y. 175 Remsen St., Bklyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica

Commission, which has rooms in the Municipal Building, was waiting to occupy the apartment now held by Ryan, which he was ordered to vacate January 1.

Mr. Ryan's physician said that if the old man were removed from the City Hall now the shock might result in his death.

SENATORS CLASH AGAIN ON JONES

Reserve Board Topic Bobs Up in Debate on Trade Commission.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, July 15.—The controversy over Federal Reserve Board nominations was injected to-day into the debate on the Trade Commission bill in the Senate, which was enlivened by clashes between Senators Reed and Hollis and Senators Borah and Lee.

Senator Hollis described the functions of the proposed commission as policing the activities of the corporations in the defence of the small business man. He criticised Senator Reed for his opposition to the measure.

The Senator from Missouri replied hotly, charging the Senator from New Hampshire with misrepresenting and misquoting him.

Senator Borah said he was apprehensive as to what would happen in the administration of the trust laws if men who favored monopolies were appointed to the trade commission.

In explaining his position he quoted from the published testimony of Thomas D. Jones before the Senate Banking and Currency committee, and was interrupted by Senator Lee, who charged him with violating the rules of the Senate.

Senator Borah said he was only quoting from the public prints a matter which was of common knowledge.

Newspapers Get the News.
"I prefer not to rest under the charge of being a lawless individual," said Senator Borah. "I have never divulged anything that came to me from the executive sessions of the Senate. I have sometimes, when absent, found very accurate information in the newspapers. I do not know how it got out."

Senator Frank said that Mr. Jones had admitted being a member of the board of the International Harvester Company and also a large stockholder in the Zinc Trust.

"He does not know of any dishonest or crooked or unlawful acts that they have done," exclaimed Senator Borah. "He believes that it is not only lawful, but moral, to do precisely what they have done. One of them controls 85 per cent of the business of the United States, and the other about 90; and he does not believe that either are a monopoly."

"This gentleman speaks with candor; without any apology for his views," said Senator Borah. "I have never seen anything like this in the history of the Senate. I have sometimes, when absent, found very accurate information in the newspapers. I do not know how it got out."

Senator Frank said that Mr. Jones had admitted being a member of the board of the International Harvester Company and also a large stockholder in the Zinc Trust.

"He does not know of any dishonest or crooked or unlawful acts that they have done," exclaimed Senator Borah. "He believes that it is not only lawful, but moral, to do precisely what they have done. One of them controls 85 per cent of the business of the United States, and the other about 90; and he does not believe that either are a monopoly."

"This gentleman speaks with candor; without any apology for his views," said Senator Borah. "I have never seen anything like this in the history of the Senate. I have sometimes, when absent, found very accurate information in the newspapers. I do not know how it got out."

Senator Frank said that Mr. Jones had admitted being a member of the board of the International Harvester Company and also a large stockholder in the Zinc Trust.

"He does not know of any dishonest or crooked or unlawful acts that they have done," exclaimed Senator Borah. "He believes that it is not only lawful, but moral, to do precisely what they have done. One of them controls 85 per cent of the business of the United States, and the other about 90; and he does not believe that either are a monopoly."

"This gentleman speaks with candor; without any apology for his views," said Senator Borah. "I have never seen anything like this in the history of the Senate. I have sometimes, when absent, found very accurate information in the newspapers. I do not know how it got out."

Senator Frank said that Mr. Jones had admitted being a member of the board of the International Harvester Company and also a large stockholder in the Zinc Trust.

"He does not know of any dishonest or crooked or unlawful acts that they have done," exclaimed Senator Borah. "He believes that it is not only lawful, but moral, to do precisely what they have done. One of them controls 85 per cent of the business of the United States, and the other about 90; and he does not believe that either are a monopoly."

"This gentleman speaks with candor; without any apology for his views," said Senator Borah. "I have never seen anything like this in the history of the Senate. I have sometimes, when absent, found very accurate information in the newspapers. I do not know how it got out."

MRS. BLAIR HURT IN AUTO CRASH

Wife of Banker and Her Nurse Thrown Through Glass Wind Shield.

NEARLY SCALPED AS MOTOR HITS CAR

Fear Shock More than Injuries to Invalid—Doctor Kills Mounted Patrolman.

Mrs. James A. Blair, whose husband is a member of the firm of Dennis & Blair, bankers and stock brokers, of Broad St. and Exchange Place, and Miss Ellen Haham, her nurse, were nearly scalped yesterday afternoon when the Blair automobile hit a North Beach trolley car, pitching the women through the glass partition back of the chauffeur.

Mrs. Blair's head was laid open from the forehead to the base of the skull. The nurse received a number of cuts on the head and face and a long gash from near the right eye back over the ear to the neck. Both are in St. John's Hospital. It was said last night that Mrs. Blair, who is an invalid, would recover unless complications arose because of the shock. The nurse is not seriously injured.

The Blair live at the Hotel Plaza and have a summer home at Oyster Bay, Mrs. Blair and the nurse set out for Long Island yesterday in a motor landau, and after crossing the Queensboro Bridge the chauffeur, Frank Mahler, turned into Jackson av. and used the trolley tracks, following a Flushing car.

At Junction av. the North Beach

car crossed the Flushing tracks, and one of these cut in front of the Blair motor. The automobile rammed the rear of the open trolley and the two women were thrown against the windshield.

Mrs. Blair fell back unconscious, and Miss Haham moaned for help. Both were covered with blood. An ambulance removed them to the hospital.

James A. Blair, jr., was called, and as soon as he reached his mother's bedside he sent for Dr. Miller and Dr. Haham to the St. John's Hospital, Manhattan. Early last evening the physicians issued the hopeful statement regarding Mrs. Blair's recovery. She is fifty-four years old, and her weak condition makes the issue doubtful.

Dr. Matthew S. Borden, son of the late M. C. Borden, ran down and killed a mounted policeman at Broadway and 11th St. yesterday morning. Borden's high-powered car got away from him when he tried to avoid the policeman, struck a telegraph pole and swerved back to the road.

Narrowly missed Abraham Newman, another mounted policeman, and struck the horse of John Mee, who had signalled to Dr. Newman to stop. Horse and rider were sent to the hospital. The horse's leg was broken, and he was shot after he had stood for a few minutes in the hands of the dying policeman who was at the hospital.

John Ziegler, a deaf mute, of 156 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, died early yesterday morning in a Brooklyn hospital after being run down by a Police Department automobile. The machine was speeding through Schermerhorn St. when Ziegler stepped off the sidewalk into the street.

The unnamed chauffeur clanged the gong, and then, when the man paid no attention, jammed on his brakes. The big car skidded on the wet roadway and struck Ziegler, a glancing blow, and he was hurled into the air.

The chauffeur struck Samuel Halpern, three years old, of 212 Brown Place, The Bronx, yesterday afternoon, fracturing his skull. The child is in the Lincoln Hospital. Surgeons thought last night that he might recover.

Greenwich, Conn., July 15.—John D. Curtis, the New York broker who ran down and killed Cecil D. Clark, of Littleton, N. H., as Clark was crossing the road in front of his car on the Post Road making some repairs, was held to-day in \$2,500 bail in the Greenwich court on a charge of manslaughter.

Curtis entered no defense, but said that he was relying on the testimony of Robert Mitchell, his New York manager, who was with him the day of the accident, to aid him when his case came on in the Superior Court.